

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. XIX.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Steamboat Departures.

Steamer Blue Wing No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. for Louisville.
Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.
On and after November 12, 1871, trains will leave Frankfort daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
For Louisville 7:05 A. M. 3:35 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville 9:30 A. M. 6:35 P. M.
Leave Frankfort 9:30 P. M. 6:35 A. M.
Arrive at Frankfort 5:55 P. M. 3:17 A. M.
Accommodation for Louisville 4:35 A. M.
Arrive at Louisville 5:00 A. M.
Leave Louisville 5:35 P. M.
Arrive at Frankfort 8:35 P. M.

Stage Departures.

LEAVES
Hartford and Danville, (Daily), 5:30 A. M.
Shelbyville, (Daily), 6:00 A. M.
Georgetown and Paris, (Tri-Weekly), 10:00 A. M.
Office at Capital Hotel.

Time for Closing the Mails.

First Louisville and Western mail closes at 6:30 A. M.
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes 8:25 A. M.
Second Louisville and Western mail closes at 9:30 A. M.
Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes at 10:45 P. M.
Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes at 6:45 P. M.
Williamson, Grant county 9:00 A. M.
Midway, Vincennes, and Georgetown, Ohio 8:25 A. M.
Bridgeport and Clai Village mail closes at 7:00 A. M.
Post Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6:30 P. M.
JAMES G. HATCHETT, P. M.

(From Wood's Household Magazine.)

THE TEMPERANCE ALPHABET.

BY GEO. W. BUNYAN.

A is for Adder, that lies in the cup;
The Drunkard don't see it, and so drinks it up.
B is for Bottle, marked "poison" thereon;
Touch not, taste not, nor handle, or you'll be undone.
C is for Conscience, which bids us beware
Of learning to drink, to lie, and to swear.
D is for Drunkard; just look at his nose;
How red are his eyes, and how dirty his clothes!
E is for Evening, when he goes out to drink
What he knows does him harm, if he only would think.
F is for Fountain, so merry and clear;
Who only drink water have nothing to fear.
G is for Gin, that makes people lazy,
Then cross to their wives, and finally—crazy.
H is for Heaven, which no drunkard can know.
While drink holds him in bondage to sin and to woe.

I is for Inn, like a rat-trap, no doubt;
When once you get in, it is hard to get out.
J is for jail, where the drunkard is kept
Till the fumes of his liquor away he has slept.
K is for Knowledge, of which little remains
When he puts in his mouth what runs off with his brain.

L is for liquor; whatever the name,
The taste, or the color, they all are the same.
M is for monkey, who is wiser than man;
If once you get him drunk, you can't do it again.

N is for Noah, who planted the vine,
And—how sad is the warning!—got drunk on the wine.
O is the Orphan, of whom thousands are made,
Every month in the year, by the rum-seller's trade.

P is the Pledge, all good children should take;
If you can't sign your name, your mark you should make.
Q is for Quarrel; look sharp, and you'll find
In nearly all quarrels there's liquor behind.

R is for Rum, and for rum-seller too;
With one or the other have nothing to do.
S is for Snow, where the poor drunkard lies,
Overcome by the liquor, and freezes there.

T is for Tippler, who grows worse and worse,
Till he finds, to his sorrow, not a coin in his purse.

U is for Union; in union there's strength;
With the young and the old we shall conquer at length.

V is for Victim, who staggered around
Till he fell in the river, where, of course, he was drowned.

W is for Woe, which every one feels
Who partakes of strong liquor, and through the streets reels.

X is for Xerxes; a great army had he;
But Alcohol's army is larger you see.

Y is for Youth: daring youth, oh, beware,
Lest the love of strong drink should thee also ensue!

Z is for Zealots, which I hope we will be
From strong drink's dominion our country to free.

—sd.

THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The following is a list of the members of the next General Assembly, with their post-office addresses. Democrats in Roman; Republicans in italics:

SENATORS HOLDING OVER.

R. A. Burton, Fifteenth District, Lebanon, Marion county.
W. H. Clegg, Nineteenth District, Greenburg, Green county.

J. Q. Chenoweth, Twentieth District, Harrisonburg, Mercer county.

Harrison Cockrell, Twenty-ninth District, Irvine, Estill county.
W. L. Conklin, Ninth District, Litchfield, Grayson county.

G. W. Connor, Twenty-eighth District, Owingsville, Bath county.

J. H. Dorman, Twenty-third District, Owen-ton, Owen county.

W. McKee Fox, Seventeenth District, Somerset, Pulaski county.

Edwin Hanes, Sixth District, Yelvington, Daviess county.

J. B. Haydon, Tenth District, Elizabethown, Hardin county.

Wm. Johnson, Fourteenth District, Bardstown, Nelson county.

John W. Johnson, Eighth District, Calhoun, McLean county.

A. L. McFees, Twenty-seventh District, Nicholasville, Jessamine county.

K. F. Prichard, Thirty-second District, Catlettsburg, Boyd county.

A. G. Tabbott, Eighteenth District, Danville, Boyle county.

E. W. Vories, Twenty-first District, Smithfield, Henry county.

Emery Whitaker, Thirty-first District, Maysville, Mason county.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 2,

1871.

NO. 186.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POWELL'S OYSTER SALOON!

(OPPOSITE CAPITAL HOTEL.)

OYSTERS, BIRDS, FISH, VENISON,
AND ALL THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON SERVED UP IN
THE FINEST STYLE, AT ALL HOURS.

He has his old and reliable Cook.

Aunt Lucy.

And he flatters himself that he caters to satisfy the most fastidious tastes.

MEALS CAN BE SENT TO LADIES OR GENTLEMEN AT THEIR ROOMS.

LET ALL ORDERS, TO RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION, SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE CASH.

H. R. POWELL.

Proprietor.

oct21-3m.

BACK AGAIN AND AT IT!

MRS. M. KAHR TAKES THIS METHOD TO ANNOUNCE to her old friends that she is amongst them again. She has opened a

NEW GROCERY STORE,

ON EAST SIDE OF ST. CLAIR STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET, WHERE SHE KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY AND FAMILY GROCERIES

OF THE BEST QUALITY, WHICH SHE OFFERS AT THE LOWEST PRICES. SHE DESIRES TO BUY AND TRADE FOR ALL SORTS OF COUNTRY PRODUCTS. CALL AND YOU WILL BE SATISFIED.

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REPRESENTATIVES.

Adair—James Garnett, Columbia.
Allen—Wm. J. McGroarty, Scottsville.
Anderson—Wm. F. Bond, Lawrenceburg.
Ballard—T. H. Corbett, Frankfort.
Barren—W. R. Bates, Glasgow.
Bath and Monroe—A. W. Bascom, Owingsville.
Boone—T. S. Flory, Florence.
Bourbon—C. M. Clay, Jr., Paris.
Boyd and Carter—The vote between Mordecai Williams and W. H. Calvert.
Boyle—Wm. A. Hoskins, Danville.
Bracken—A. C. Armstrong, Augusta.
Breathitt, Wolfe, and Powell—T. P. Cardwell, Jackson.
Breckinridge—Jonas D. Wilson, Cloverport.
Bullitt and Spencer—W. M. B. Brooks, Mt. Vitio.
Butler and Edmonson—Julian N. Phelps, Maysville.
Caldwell and Lyon—F. A. Wilson, Eddyville.
Calloway—W. W. Ayers, Murray.
Campbell—W. A. Morris and R. T. Baker, Newport.
Carroll and Trimble—J. R. Sanders, Bedford.
Casey and Russell—Bryan S. McClure, Jamestown.
Christian—Walter Evans, Hopkinsville.
Clark and Montgomery—Joseph T. Tucker, Winchester.
Clay and Owsley—J. P. Hampton, Booneville.
Cumberland and Clinton—C. P. Gray, Al-bany.
Crittenden—J. N. Wood, Marion.
Davies—Clint Griffith, Owingsboro.
Estill and Jackson—H. S. Pocock, McKey, Fayette—Wm. Casius Goodloe, Lexington.
Fleming—B. A. Robertson, Tilton.
Floyd and Johnson—Jos. M. Davidson, Pres-fontaine.
Franklin—Harry L. Todd, Frankfort.
Gathman and Grant—Wm. G. Conrad, Wil-montown.
Garrard—Wm. Sellers, Lancaster.
Graves—T. J. Jones, Mayfield.
Grayson—J. M. White, Litchfield.
Green and Taylor—T. N. Johnson, Camp-bellsville.
Greenup—J. L. Waring, Greensburg.
Hancock—James W. Snyder, Perryville.
Hardin—J. L. Nahl, How's Valley.
Harian and Perry—Josiah H. Combs, Haz ard.
Harrison—T. J. Megibben, Cynthiana.
Hart—John P. Rowlett, Woodsonville.
Henderson—P. M. Trafton, Henderson.
Henry—George M. Jesse, New Castle.
Hickman and Fulton—A. S. Arnold, Clinton.
Hopkins—S. H. Wolcott, Madisonville.
Jefferson—E. P. Johnson, Middletown.
Jessamine—J. C. McCampbell, Nicholasville.
Kentucky—C. C. Scales, C. D. Foote, and Robert M. Carlisle, Covington.
Knox and Josh Bell—W. H. Evans, Bar-boursville.
Lurie—Samuel W. Sanders, Hodgenville.
Laurel and Rockcastle—R. D. Cook, Mt. Vernon.
Lawrence—George Carter, Louisa.
Letcher and Pike—James B. Fitzpatrick, Whitesburg.
Lewis—T. J. Walker, Tolosa.
Lincoln—T. W. Varon, Stanford.
Livingston and Marshall—C. H. Webb, Smithland.
Logan—Church H. Blahey, Russellville.
Louisville—George W. Anderson, B. E. Cas-sidy, John S. Carpenter, J. M. Wright, J. Guthrie, Coke, E. F. Wade, J. P. Sacksteder, M. Woods Ferguson, Louisville.

McCracken—John W. Ogilvie, Paducah.
McLean—John W. Calhorn, Calhorn.
Meade—W. A. Allen, Garnettsville.
Mercer—J. J. McFee, Harrodsburg.
Metcalfe—S. C. Bell, Edmonton.
Monroe—M. T. Flippin, Tompkinsville.
Morgan, Rowan, Magoffin, and Elliott—Wm. Mynhour, West Liberty.
Muhlenberg—James C. Moorman, Green-ville.
Nelson—Wm. N. Beckham, Bardstown.
Nicholas and Robertson—J. S. Lawson.
Ohio—J. S. Taylor, Hartford.
Oldham—Wm. Tarleton, Goshen.
Owen—C. W. Threlkeld, New Liberty.
Pendleton—W. W. Deaderick, Falmouth.
Pulaski—J. E. Cossor, Somerset.
Scott—John A. Bell, Georgetown.
Shelby—J. P. Foree, Christianburg.
Simpson—W. B. Bush, Franklin.
Whitley—G. W. Little, Whitley C. H.
Woodford—J. C. Blackburn, Spring Sta-tion.

Mr. Louis Kosuth is living in a retired manner at Turin, Italy. He keeps himself thoroughly acquainted with the news of the day, does not believe in the International Society, but regards it as indicating a tendency toward a Republican form of government in Europe; thinks that the troubles in Austria will result in the downfall of the House of Hapsburg; fears that Hungary will oppose German unity, will miss her opportunity of becoming an independent State, and will be subjected to a fate like that of Po-and.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

S. I. M. MAJOR—J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

MAJOR & JOHNSTON,
PUBLIC PRINTERS.

TERMS.

If The Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at five dollars per annum, invariably in advance.
One dollar extra for publication in New York.
The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday at two dollars per annum, in advance.
If Liberal terms to Clubs.

ADVERTISING:

Rates of advertising in Tri-Weekly:
One square, first insertion \$1.00
One square, each insertion 25
Half a square, insertion in Weekly 20
One-half page, insertion in Weekly 30
Full page, insertion, or advertisements, to occupy a fixed place, 50 cent additional.
Local notices 20 cents a line each insertion.
If liberal contracts can be made for large advertisements to be inserted more than once.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 2, 1871.

THE TESTIMONY QUESTION.

Among the questions which will come before the General Assembly at its approaching session there is none which should engage more or earnest attention than that of amending the laws relating to testimony.

Our whole system of laws and jurisprudence having been derived from the common law of England, it will be found that we have adhered in some respects to the system from which we drew our earlier instruction, and upon which we modeled our own laws long after they have been discarded in the mother country. In no respect is this more striking than in the subject of testimony. While, almost simultaneous with the adoption of our new Constitution, we remodeled our system of pleading and substituted for the more cumbersome practice of the English the revised code, which has since been adopted in many other States, and is regarded as a valuable reform in this department, in regard to the laws regulating the qualification of witnesses, we have made no corresponding advance, occupying almost the same position we have had since our organization as a State.

The principle which distinguishes the progress of the science of law in this respect is, that while, formerly in countries and States where the common law obtained, a witness was disqualified on account of interest in the pending cause, the tendency has been, under the more general diffusion of intelligence, to remove all barriers and to permit every one to testify in any cause, whatever the relations of the parties, either as regards interest in the pending cause or connection with the litigants or accused. In Great Britain, which has for centuries clung to the restrictive practice, the new has been substituted for the old system, and the result has amply vindicated the wisdom of the reform. The object of all human inquiry is truth, whether the investigation be made by the individual pursuing his studies by books, observation, and inquiry, or with the organized forms of a court, with a judge or jury to weigh the facts educated, and to arrive at a just estimate of their worth. In the former case, the wise man would reject no evidence bearing upon the subject of his research, reserving to himself the discretion to attach to each item the weight to which its intrinsic merit, compared with all the controlling and modifying circumstances, should entitle it. Reason and analogy both suggest that a similar rule should prevail in courts, and when this stands sanctioned by the enlightened experience of other States and other countries, it is well for us to consider whether we will not enlarge the sphere of testimony making credibility and not competency the test.

This general view of the case would be sufficient reference to the subject without entering into other details, were it not that the changes in the relations which the white and black races bear to each other, as the result of the war, render it specially necessary for the cause of justice and the good of all classes in society that the power to testify in all cases should be extended to negroes. The main reasons why the negro in a State of slavery was regarded in law incompetent to testify was, first, that he was held as a chattel and not a legal person; and secondly, that his will was so much in subordination to that of his master as not to be a free agent. But with his emancipation from servitude he has ceased to be a chattel, and has, not only by the act of his liberation, but by statute of the Commonwealth, been recognized and invested with all the attributes of a legal personage. In a state of slavery he could hold no property, make no contract, or bring no suit. In 1866 the General Assembly conferred these rights, and in these respects placed him upon an equality with the white race. Recognizing further the necessity of a law for the better protection of this hitherto dependent class from maltreatment, in which they had been before made secure through the protection of their masters, the General Assembly enacted that in case of an assault actually committed or reasonably apprehended, a negro could, upon proper affidavit, procure the arrest of the offender, though white, and have him bound over to keep the peace or held for further examination. This is the law now; and had the General Assembly at that time made negro testimony competent in all cases, it would have been but carrying by a single step the principle recognized in the law then enacted. It failed, however, to do so at a time when the people were disposed to be less critical as to legislation upon the subject; and when, after a certain reaction, it came subsequently to be canvassed, it was not to be wondered that there should have been a strong popular opposition. It was natural and perhaps best that, failing to come as part of the actual changes wrought in our system by the war, it should come, as we hope to see it this winter, as the deliberate action of the General Assembly, sanctioned by the experience of the people. Thus enacted it will have infinitely more practical good than if thrust several years ago upon a people who regarded it as essential that the effect of the condition of servitude should wear out before the change should be tried.

Such changes, when left to the natural forces, always come slowly, and whatever temporary inconvenience to society ensues from delay, result in greater good from having been wrought by natural causes rather than as the work of sudden or extraneous forces.

Time has demonstrated the necessity of the change upon grounds higher than mere expediency; and in providing for it by law the Legislature will, in our opinion, be but recording the mature judgment of the great body of intelligent minds throughout the State. Gov. Leslie, we doubt not, will recommend such a step in his message.

It is not often that Frankfort is honored with a visit and a speech from a Presidential candidate, and hence the announcement that the all-pervading, self-acting, double-cylindered, chain-lightning orator, statesman, and poet, George Francis Train, would speak at Major Hall on Tuesday night, has created a great excitement in all the region hereabouts. Nothing like it has been known since the last circus was announced, and everybody who knows anything about Frankfort and the surrounding country, knows full well that when any one can get up a ruse equal to a circus he must have a very strong hold upon the affections of the people. It is to be regretted that Mr. Train speaks at night, or that he had not come before winter set in. Had he arrived while the weather was still balmy, he could have spoken in the day time, under an arrangement which would have enabled the whole town to have heard him. With Fort Hill or the Devil's Backbone for a rostrum, the whole valley on both sides of the river could have been converted into an auditorium, without any squabbling for reserved seats. Those a little thick of hearing, who might not have been able to catch his enunciation clearly, would just as well have understood the import of his discourse from his inimitable gesticulation, as no position could be more admirable for a speaker in this respect, with the unobstructed sky behind him to set off his outline, and give force to every gesture. But we must console ourselves with the reflection that we cannot have everything as we would. The inclemency of the season prohibiting the arrangement to which we have referred, we must be content with the more limited accommodation of Major Hall. By judicious packing it will seat twelve or fifteen hundred persons, and we must rely upon the well conceived idea of charging an admission fee to suppress some of that exuberant enthusiasm which might otherwise threaten serious consequences in its eagerness to hear the eloquence of this modern Demosthenes. In view of this restricted accommodation, it will be useless for the railroad to run extra trains from Louisville, Lexington, or the intermediate stations.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

In the sense of feebleness, it is not weak. It is large, strong, vigorous organization. It numbers in its ranks among the best of the land. It is not scattered or demoralized by defeat. It has for its chiefs the ablest and most patriotic men in the nation. Its creed rests upon the very foundation of all government, and is the only chart by which a republic can be steered. The Democratic party is simply outnumbered. The spirit of the war leaves it still working among the masses—the impetus of the Radical party got by the war has not yet ceased to act, and the prestige it acquired by the suppression of the rebellion has not faded or become dim. It holds the vantage-ground. It is in power. Its adherents and tools swarm in every branch of the public service. It dominates in Congress and in the State Legislatures. It holds the purse in one hand and the sword in the other. All the agencies of power it possesses are used unscrupulously and systematically to retain and consolidate its reign. To dislodge and defeat this party—to save whatever of freedom we have left—to lead the people back to a government of law, regulated by the checks and balances of a wise Constitution—to restore the disturbed equilibrium between State and Federal power, and to resist the encroachments of centralization, has been the aim of the Democratic party, and nobly has it battled to attain its ends. Being overpowered by the force of numbers, it has failed to achieve success.

There are discussions and suggestions in the journals as to what part this great party shall enact in the coming Presidential contest. Some are urging a straight-out fight under the old banner, and some "masterly inactivity." There is time enough yet to determine what the party will do. It will be about a year before the Presidential campaign comes on. There is no need of hurry and haste. Nothing should be rashly done, and no premature and inconsiderate pledges given. With organization unbroken and defiant, with heartless to the right and undiscouraged by disaster, the Democratic party will watch the progress of events, and by them shape its course. One thing is certain, that come what may, it will abandon no principle and make no coalition that requires a renunciation of its faith. It will always be found on the side of constitutional government, working for reform, for economy in the public expenses, for equal privileges and equal taxation, and against corruption, tyranny and centralism.

Mr. Sterling Sentinel.

THE DAVIES COUNTY LAWYERS.

At a meeting of the members of the bar and judicial officers of Davies county, at the court-house in Owensboro, on the 25th day of November, 1871, Judge George W. Triplett was chosen chairman and J. A. Munday secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained, on motion of Judge Stuart, it was ordered that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Judge James Stuart, W. T. Owen, Esq., Col. J. H. McHenry, and Messrs. C. Riley and J. Z. Moore, having been appointed said committee, reported the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That we approve the call made for a convention of the judicial officers and bar of this Commonwealth at Louisville on the 15th of December, 1871.

Resolved, That the entire bar in this (Davies) county are appointed delegates to said convention, without instructions as to the action they shall take in said convention.

Resolved, That we request said convention to consider the propriety of an annual convention of the bar of Kentucky, supposing, as we do, that the deliberations of such a body will aid to such reforms of law as the necessities of society may from time to time suggest.

And then the meeting adjourned.

G. W. TRIPLETT, Chairman.

J. A. MUNDAY, Secretary.

RAILROAD TRAIN.—On last Tuesday morn, the teams belonging to Bibb & Pabler, which have been at work on the C. & O. R. R. passed through this place, on their way to Lexington, between which city and Catlettsburg they are to go to work on the L. & B. S. R. There were some thirty or more of them in the train.

On the 16th several more teams belonging to the same firm passed through this place in the same direction.—Big Sandy Herald.

LETTER FROM JNO. QUINCY ADAMS—HE FAVORS THE PASSIVE POLICY.

(From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 29, 1871.)

A. Warren Kelsey, Esq.:

SIR! I received to-day your letter asking my opinion upon the proposition of the Missouri Republicans that the Democratic party abstain from making any nomination for the next Presidency, provided they are assured the Liberal Republicans will go toward and nominate a candidate in opposition to the present incumbent. I am satisfied that such a course would be wise and patriotic, and I should be glad to see the Democracy concur in such a resolution. I regard the present administration as a national calamity, a continuation of which should be averted at almost any sacrifice; not because it is Republican in politics, but because it is mean in character, sordid and ignoble, corrupt, and arbitrary. Because more than any we have had, it has disappointed the hopes and devalued the generous aspirations of good men of all parties. Because it is doing more to permanently damage the States than the Government of Jefferson Davis ever did. Because its chief can conceive of no means of free government but military force, and no motive of public action but private profit. Four years more of such an education in family patronage and martial law will so blunt the keen sensibilities of popular liberty that our ignoble inaction might as well remain a fixture.

Now, I believe that the Democratic party is powerless alone to relieve us. I think it is without hope of carrying the next election. But if there be a sanguine man who still hopes, even he is sane enough to know that the thin shadow of his faith would fade if he did not reckon in his roll the States lately in rebellion, and now liable to martial law, or some of them. But the votes of these States will be really at the disposal of the party which controls Congress to count or reject, because in regard to those States, unapprised, public opinion at the North is so balanced that a resolution adopted by Congress to reject their votes, by reason of alleged fraud or violence perpetrated upon a part of their constituency, would not be a manifest outrage upon decency and free government. Men of respectability and character might be found to defend it. Public sentiment would not instantly spring erect to make it infamous. It is possible that this thing may be done, because men feel the tyranny of their own party to be despotism. It is probable that it will be done, because the same feeling of an urgency existing to subdue a threatened rebellion which has reconnoitred myriads of good citizens to the manifest violations of the whole spirit of our institutions which mark all the road from 1865 to the present day, can be relied upon to suffer one crowning necessity more. It would be with us as it was in the ancient days when the dreaded detriment to the republic outweighed the certain danger to liberty. I have no doubt that if the votes of any of the States I have referred to were necessary to elect the Democratic candidate, they would be thrown out in counting. A mere majority, even if it could be mustered, will not be sufficient to elect a Democrat to be the next President. Nothing will then remain but civil war or submission to a usurper, and it is difficult to decide which alternative would inflict the more irreparable injury upon the habit of free government.

To dismiss an incompetent official and avoid a governmental crisis, the Missouri policy offers the only reasonable possibility which is offered. Should it succeed it might command a support at the North of such a weight and character that men would no longer look upon the opposition as the mere stalking-horse of a proslavery rebellion, watching its chance to bring in a "white man's Government." It might concentrate a force of public opinion which would suffer no tampering with the vote, and combine the scattered suffrages which, united, would dispel the dull domination at Washington, and install a fit man in the White House.

But, while I frankly avow my partiality for the project, I do not blink the very serious obstacles to its adoption. It must subdue the pride of party and break the bands of party discipline. Now, there are few more obstinate passions than the sentimental devotion which men offer to that vague abstraction, party glory; and not many of the creeds of theology are as despotic as a "platform." It will be a difficult task to bring a party yet glowing with the recollection of a mighty past, and now burning with anticipations of a great future, to yield the head of the column and the command of the field to allies who were yesterday enemies. Nor is there any strong guarantee that those allies will not flinch at the last. Party leaders are seldom famous for the high moral courage which can abide unshaken the stern pressure that forbids the rupture of party ties. But if they dare fling down the gauntlet for a duel to the death with the President, it might be possible for the Democracy to rise to the height where the humiliation of the partisan is lost in the satisfaction of the patriot.

But it is charged that the sacrifice will be vain, or worse—will surrender the whole scheme of Democratic liberty, bare and bound, to its enemies. I do not so forbode the event, I can not believe that the protest against a dictatorial Government can not be weakened by joining a band which despairs it because it is hostile to civil liberty. Will enemies of corruption-in-office disband because they unite with those who have sickened and turned away from the sight of corruption? Can friends of the Constitution preserve and protect it more strenuously by refusing to hold up their hands who have forsaken their own friends rather than defect it further?

It seems to me, on the contrary, that the strength of the support which this movement would bring to the rescue of the principles of Democracy would be in exact proportion to the severity of the blow to the pride of the Democratic party. For those principles must be dear indeed to men who can abandon for them an ancient and honored name, and not less precious to those who dare to follow them, even through the scorn, contempt and obloquy which await political treason.

For my part, I shall be glad to humbly help the coming of any Government, so that its views be elevated, its action intelligent and pure, and its guide the Constitution, no matter by whom it may be administered.

You are at liberty to make such use as you may think proper of this letter, provided, always, that you let it be clearly understood that I profess to speak for no one but Your obedient servant,

J. Q. ADAMS.

(From the N. Y. World.)

THE APPROACHING SESSION.

Congress is to meet next Monday, and the President's message will doubtless be sent on the same day. There is no reason to expect much valuable or important legislation at the session which immediately precedes a Presidential election. The members will be so occupied in shuffling and stocking the Presidential cards, that little else will be done. There will, perhaps, be some reduction of taxes; but only because this will be deemed a good electioneering maneuver. There is no sound reason for reducing the taxes now, which has not equally existed ever since President Grant came into office; and if his supporters tardily do something of the kind, it will be merely for electioneering boast or party bungomach, not to relieve the people from burdensome exactions.

The professed object of the merciless taxation under which this country has so long reeled, was to facilitate the refunding of the national debt at low rates of interest. In his first annual message, President Grant said the design was to procure new loans at four and a half or four per cent., and that as soon as that was accomplished, the burden of taxation ought to be lightened, a relief which he expected at the very next session of Congress. That next session came an unexpected and another session now at hand, yet the prospect of converting the debt into four or four and a half per cent. bonds, is as remote as on the day when that first message was sent in.

The high taxes which were admitted to be unjustifiable on any other expectation, are utterly

condemned by the failure of Secretary Boutwell's new loans. The eighty millions, not of four per cent. bonds, not of four and a half per cent. bonds, but of five per cent. bonds, which he tried or pretended to negotiate last summer, are quoted in London below par. The takers, it is true, have been badly bitten, or else they have been made whole by the concession of illegal advantages on the part of Mr. Boutwell. A committee of Congress should be appointed as soon as the session opens to investigate those dark and underhand negotiations. A party Congress may not consent to a committee; but that should not deter any honest member from moving one. It is Boutwell's friends refuse it, that fact will be evidence that, in their and his opinion, it would be damaging, and a virtual confession that he has violated the law and ought to be impeached.

No committee of investigation is needed to demonstrate that this absurd financial policy so obstinately pursued by this administration is a flat and humiliating failure. The London stock list is open to everybody, and the price of Boutwell's new five per cent. loan tells its own story. Every promise and prediction of the advocates of high taxes has been singularly falsified. In Grant's first message the States was promised that if it would submit to high taxes for a brief period, the interest on the public debt would be reduced to four and a half or four per cent., and that the people should then be eased by a double relief—a reduction of interest on the debt, and a reduction of taxes. The blundering want of foresight is so apparent, that Grant's partisans can hardly avoid making some abatement of taxes if they hope to re-elect him.

We expect nothing else of any value during the coming session. Notting will be done to restore specific payments, although Grant in his first message insisted on the great importance of taking early steps to that end. The fact that nothing has been done, or even attempted, is another glaring proof of the incompetency of this administration to deal with pressing practical questions.

Will anything be done at the approaching session to revive our prostrate navigation. In every message which Grant has sent to Congress he has furnished materials for convicting his administration of imbecility by setting forth the great importance of doing without delay what has not been done at all, and will not be done until we have an administration of more vigour, capacity, and inventiveness.

Quite as little will be done at this session to restore good feeling in the South by a general amnesty. In this, as in so many other things, the administration of General Grant is condemned by what he has put on record with his own pen. "Let us have peace" was the motto he inscribed on the Republican banner when that party made him its candidate. It had reference to the internal condition of the country after the civil war; it was a promise that, if elected, he would restore the old kindly s

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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DIGESTS AND REPORTS

Of Decisions of the

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 2, 1871.

To-day has been named by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for opening bids for the purchase of the stock owned by the State in various turnpikes, under an act to that effect passed by the last Legislature. During the week a great many persons have come to Frankfort, for the purpose of inquiry upon the subject, or to put in their bids. Among the number have been the judges of several of the county courts in counties in which the roads lie. Under the act the counties wishing to buy the stock of the roads within their limits have the preference as bidders, other things being equal. We learn, however, that as a general thing, the county courts show no disposition to become purchasers, and that if the stock is sold it will probably be bought up by private individuals, among whom there seems to be considerable activity.

KATHIE PUTNAM.—This charming actress has given two entertainments at Major Hall. On both nights the hall was well crowded and Katie, together with the whole company, have given entire satisfaction to all who have attended. It is seldom that so much talent can be found in a traveling company. The music will compare very well with any that you hear at the large theatres in cities. Katie appears for the last time in two pieces, "Won at Last" and "The Little Rebel." We predict for her a rousing house.

A NEW NOVEL BY A DISTINGUISHED KENTUCKIAN.—We are pleased to be able to announce that a romance from the pen of G. W. Griffin, Esq., the well known *literatus* and ex-journalist of Louisville, and lately appointed Consul to Copenhagen, will soon be issued from the press of Messrs. Claxton, Ramsen & Waffeling, of Philadelphia. Mr. Griffin's conceded taste, ability, and practical skill in the field of letters, as so happily evinced in his "Studies in literature," give ample assurance of the charming treat in store for all the lovers of fiction in his forthcoming romance. The title of his new book we have not learned; but we trust it will not be long before we shall be able to afford our readers some taste of its quality in the columns of THE YEOMAN.

TO BE HUNG.—William Ayres, at the late term of the Wayne circuit court, was tried and condemned to be hung for murdering Morgan Daffren during the war. When the sentence of death was pronounced by Judge Fox, he said in reply to the usual question, "you may kill the body, but you cannot kill the soul!"

THANKSGIVING.—Thanksgiving Day was generally observed by all classes of persons. There were union services at the Methodist Church and services also at the Episcopal Church. The business houses were mostly closed. There was less dissipation than we ever witnessed on a general holiday, and the day had the appearance of a quiet Sabbath.

DECLINES BEING A CANDIDATE.—Some time since, says the Lexington Statesman, "we expressed our preference for the Hon. B. F. Bristow as the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency. Since then we have received direct information that Gen. Bristow does not desire his friends to urge his nomination—nay, more, asks them not to do it. So urgent has Gen. Bristow made this request that we do not longer feel at liberty to keep his name before the public in that connection."

THANKSGIVING ON STONY.—About seventy-five persons assembled at Pence's Mill on Thanksgiving day. Barbecued mutton and other good things to eat were bountifully supplied. The day was passed in turkey shooting and other sports. All present enjoyed the day exceedingly well.

THE OLD DOMINION.—Mr. D. L. Haly is a progressive man. At considerable expense and much trouble, he has fitted up a fine restaurant. His bar is stocked with the best liquors. The market stall is constantly supplied with game, fish, oysters, and vegetables. Dennis is a faithful business man, and invites the public to give him a trial.

TALL CORN.—Mr. John Dougherty left in our office yesterday a stalk of corn bearing an ear one foot long, the distance from the root to the ear being nine feet. The entire length of the stalk was sixteen feet. The corn was raised on the "Old Bill West farm," on the Kentucky river, one mile and a half below the city.

BOARDING-HOUSES.—We will publish free of charge the names of all persons who desire to keep boarders this winter, if they will call at the counting-room of the Yeoman office to-day, and leave their names and the number of boarders they can accommodate.

HALL'S DRUG STORE.—By reference to Dr. Hall's advertisement, it will be seen that his stock is large and varied. His stock of liquors and cigars is of the finest brands. We cheerfully recommend him to the public.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of meeting William M. Carlisle and T. S. Fish, Esqs., the Representatives from Kenton and Boone counties, in the Yeoman office yesterday.

R. K. McClure & Bro.'s is the place to get the best quantity of stationery.

PRIMARY ELECTION.—At a primary election, for sheriff, in Clark county, on Saturday, November 25th, the contest was very close. Jackson received 380 votes, Bush 335, W. Curry 258, A. Curry 51, and Rice 44 votes.

Black and Chinn have received, per towboat Dick Fulton, one large best Pittsburgh coal, that they are retailing at low figures.

W. B. Allen will commence the publication of his "History of Kentucky" on the first of January.

Dr. Thomas Steele, of Woodford, will spend the winter in Alabama.

If you want a nice set of furs for your wife, go to McClure & Bro's.

RIVER MATTERS.—The Dove left for Louisville yesterday morning and will return tomorrow afternoon. The river has risen two inches in the last twenty-four hours. A letter from Lock No. 5, yesterday, states that the river is rising there, and that the water will be running over the dam to-day. This rise will furnish water below for all kinds of navigation.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Mr. D. Oaken, of Louisville, is in our city with a full stock of Paintings, Chromes, Picture-frames, Brackets, Wall Pockets, Albums, Scrap-books, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Juvenile and Toy Books, Handkerchief, Glove Boxes and Jewel Cases, Picture Cord and Tassels, Water Colors, &c.; also a full assortment of Fairchild's gold pens, warranted, which will be sold at very low prices. Mr. Oaken is known as an honest business man in Louisville and in our midst, and deserves the recommendation he will receive by all who know him.

This is a rare chance for our citizens to purchase their gifts for the Parlor and Holidays at once, without visiting other cities, at OSCAR SEELEY'S.

IN THE CITY.—Messrs. T. W. Varnon, Representative from Lincoln, M. T. Flippin, from Clinton county, and M. T. Christian, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, arrived in the city last evening.

We publish to-day the letter of Hon. John Quincy Adams in support of the Passive policy. It is needless to say that we do not agree with him, and merely give his letter from the prominence of its author.

Among the visitors to the city yesterday were Hon. Richard Hawes, judge of the Bourbon county court, and Hon. Geo. V. Payne, judge of the Scott county court.

The owner of Harry Bassett offers to run him against any horse in the world for \$50,000 a side, from one to four miles.

It is reported that mad dogs are quite numerous in the neighborhood of Germantown, Mason county.

The attention of those interested is directed to the notice of W. L. Jett, in another column of the Yeoman.

Thanksgiving day was one of the coldest and most winter-like days we have had thus far this season.

The regular winter term of the Montgomery county circuit court begins on Monday next.

A new Baptist Church will be dedicated in Mt. Sterling on Sunday, December 24th.

All the latest styles of hats at McClure & Bro's.

Hats.—There are few left in this country for sale. They are selling at four cents.

(From the Maysville Bulletin.)

The New Railroad Enterprise.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad, in its effort to secure the Short Line Road from Cincinnati to Louisville, was looking to connections with the South through the State of Kentucky. It is not improbable that she may accomplish her great object more advantageously by making Maysville a point at which to strike the Ohio river, and thence obtain access to the interior of Kentucky and through to the South. It is the route first pointed out by the instinct of the buffalo, who, avoiding the mountainous country above, crossed the river at Maysville, and passed, by the easiest grades, to the salt supplies at the Upper and Lower Blue Licks, and on to the rich browsing cane brakes of the interior. It is the route of the present Maysville and Lexington Railroad, and originally the great thoroughfare of trade and travel and mail transportation from the east on to Tennessee and North Alabama.

The presence of General Thos. Ewing and other gentlemen, representing the interests of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, in our city last week, was the result of examining into the practicability and advantages of a connection at this point with our road. The movement contemplates the building of a road from some point in the centre of Ohio, Columbus or Lancaster, to the Ohio river at Aberdeen, crossing to Maysville by a railroad bridge, and thence proceeding over the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, and originally the great thoroughfare of trade and travel and mail transportation from the east on to Tennessee and North Alabama.

This, in our view, is a most important undertaking for the interest of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, if she contemplates extending her operations into Kentucky and the Southern States beyond Kentucky. It certainly will enable her to reach the coveted region by the shortest and most practicable route, and at less expense than she could by crossing at any point lower down upon the Ohio river. The road through Ohio, connecting with the eastern lines, will give to the interior of our own State a shorter route to the seaboard than any leading from Cincinnati, or that yet exists. The Kentucky and Great Eastern when completed will alone compete with it in that respect.

SUDEN DEATH.—Hon. Samuel Stevenson, son of Judge William Stevenson, of this county, died suddenly at his home in Vandalia Ill., on Monday evening last. Mr. S. was about 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.

DIED.—Near Mortonsville, in this county, on Saturday last, a young man named James McFall.

good many hogs were driven through here during the week, on their way to market, and we believe most of the hogs of this county have now been sold. The price paid ranged from \$3 75 to \$4, mostly the latter figure.

Charley Burton, living in the southern portion of this county, had a calf dropped on him about two weeks ago that weighed 102 pounds. Who can beat that?

WINCHESTER AS A CATTLE MARKET.—Winchester is undoubtedly the best cattle market in Kentucky, with the exception of the cities of Louisville and Covington. Cattle are brought here from every quarter, and offered for sale on our county courts. Nearly every court day, we have cattle here from Tennessee and Virginia, and we always have them from all the surrounding counties, and from various counties in the State.—*Clark County Democrat.*

A TRIPLE BRIDAL TOUR.—On Tuesday last, at Lawrenceburg, Ky., by Rev. E. G. Berry, Mr. N. C. Doyle, of Lebanon, Ky., was married to Miss Kuckton, of Lawrenceburg; on Thursday, at Smithfield, Mr. L. W. Sanders to Miss Alice Lester, and Mr. M. F. Doyle, all of Smithfield. The three happy couples and attendants, Miss Sallie Vorhees and Mr. Wm. Hyatt, compose a brilliant bridal party visiting the city on a wedding tour, and are guests of the St. Cloud Hotel.—*Clark County Democrat.*

For all plumbing or gas fitting, call on Oscar Seeley, St. Clair street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

General Sherman on General Grant's Military Peace Policy.

A reporter of the New York Herald reports some remarks made by General Sherman as part of an "interview" with that officer just prior to his departure for Europe on the frigate Wabash. Being asked about the administration policy in the South, the General said:

"I don't care to speak too plainly on these matters. It is not in my line of duty, I think, however, that when the war was ended, warfare against our brethren of the South should have ceased. The negroes are well disposed and a kindly people, but they are not, as a class, posted in the science of government; they are apt to make mistakes and behave rashly. But I have no doubt whatever that everything will turn out all right in the end. The Union men in the South were never a very fine class of people, and some down there now would be better out of it, but their presence in the late insurrectionary States affords no proper excuse for acts of lawlessness."

"Then, General, do you not approve of the repressive acts of the Federal Government?"

"I think a mistake has been made. They are not all rascals in the South. The majority of the people are the best citizens of the Republic. The young men that followed the retreating Confederates into Texas, the men of the Army of Virginia, and the lads of the West who leaned toward the South were capital fellows, though mistaken. These, in my opinion, should have been appointed to positions under the Government as marshals, postmasters, internal revenue collectors, and to other Federal and State offices, instead of being driven into opposition. I really believe that these young men represented the South, and were ready to cry *peculiar* and support the Government. I am sorry they were not treated properly. But it will be all right in the end."

MEETING OF THE BOURBON BAR.

A meeting of the Bourbon bar was held at the office of Messrs. Turney & Brent, on Monday, November 27th, 1871. On motion, Hon. R. Hawes was appointed chairman, and Russell Mann secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we approve of the proposed convention of lawyers, to convene in Louisville, on the 15th of December, 1871.

Resolved, 2. That all the members of the Bourbon bar are appointed delegates to attend said convention.

R. HAWES, Chm,

RUSSELL MANN, Sec'y.

HON. H. H. SKILES.—The Kansas City Bulletin of the 17th says that our fellow-citizen, Hon. H. H. Skiles who has been on a business trip to that city for several weeks, is now confined to his room in consequence of injuries received by the collision on the Louisville and Nashville railroad in which, it will be remembered, that Col. Motley and wife were so severely injured. It was thought at the time of the accident that Mr. Skiles was but slightly hurt, and it will be a source of regret to his many friends here to learn that his injuries are likely to prove much more serious than was apprehended. We trust, however, that he may speedily recover, and soon afford his friends the pleasure of again greeting him on the streets of Bowling Green.

Green River Paragraph.

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS.—On Monday last the directors of the M. & L. R. R. left our city for Millersburg, for the purpose of locating a depot at that place and the transaction of other business. The site selected was at the foot of Broadway, near the McKim House, it being the wish of a majority of the citizens.

It is the intention of Mr. J. W. Miller to commence immediately to build a depot, and he has already a large quantity of lumber for that purpose. It was decided by the board to push the road through vigorously to Paris, and it is thought that it can be accomplished in fifteen or twenty days.

There was a committee appointed to purchase the necessary machinery to be placed in the machine shop at this place.

Maysville Bulletin.

MATILDA HERON INSAKS ON THE STAGE.

In her performance in the St. Louis Opera house last evening, Miss Matilda Heron gave sorrowful evidence of insanity. It is well known that Miss Heron has encountered great trouble within the past few years, but no indication that her mind was wandering has been made public. Mr. DeBar had given her the use of his opera house for her reappearance after two years' absence from the stage, and her manner on this occasion betokened insanity. The particulars are of such a sorrowful nature that we refrain from publishing them until more definite information has been received. The many friends of Miss Heron will be shocked at this intelligence.—*New York Mail.*

A LARGE GREY EAGLE.—Mr. Thos. L. Dean of Mercer county, killed, on the 24th inst., a large grey eagle under the following circumstances. Mr. Dean was out hunting rabbits, and had shot one. The eagle, which had been soaring aloft several hundred feet, saw the rabbit and darting down reached the ground close to where the rabbit lay. The bird being within gunshot of Mr. Dean, he fired upon it, shooting it through the body and killing it instantly. From tip to tip of the wings the measurement is seven and a half feet. The talons are more than two inches long, and when extended would span a space of ten inches. The weight of the bird is over eighteen pounds. The talons are on exhibition at the office, where the curious may see them for the next day or two. It is understood, that the specimen is intended for the museum of the Kentucky University.—*Lexington Press.*

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SPRINGFIELD, KENTUCKY, did a heavy business on Monday last, to wit:

Ninety-five checks cashed, amounting to \$25,599 74

Deposits received 22,132 47

Profits 369 02

Besides the above, one hundred dollars' worth of tickets in the Louisville Library drawing were sold.—*Springfield Kentuckian.*

(From the Woodford Weekly.)

REUNION.—Company A, 5th Kentucky, cavalry, C. S. A. (Campbell's old company) will have a reunion and supper at the Versailles House on the 14th of December. A nice time is looked for, as there will probably be a large attendance. All the members are invited, and are expected to be present.

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and from various counties in the State.—*Clark County Democrat.*

THE ELIZ

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

HER LATE HUSBAND.
A NOVEL IN A NUTSHELL.

In June of 1860, a young captain of a French trading vessel availed himself of an unusually liberal interval between two of his foreign voyages, to pay a long promised visit to an old friend of his father, residing in the democratic canton of Soleure, Switzerland. His sole purpose in so doing was to honor a paternal association, and make pastime for those idle hours ashore which so soon pall upon the taste of a true sailor; but before he had been a week in the romantic canton, a very charming companion of his host taught him how to find in the lovely valley of the Jura, such attractions as the grandest vessels at sea had never possessed for him. Love at first sight was his fate beyond all rescue, and its speedy reciprocation produced a courtship as ardent as youth and unrestricted opportunity could make it.

Conscious that the owners of the ship might summon him away to resume his professional duties at any hour, he had no sooner hastened the young lady's assent to his design than he boldly asked her uncle's consent to their immediate marriage and was able to persuade the old gentleman to favor the idea. Thus it was that before the captain had been in Soleure a month, he had the felicity to lead to the altar one of the fairest belles of the canton, and to forget, in the blessings of the honeymoon, the hardships and perils of the career from which he was only temporarily a transient. His employers, however—a firm of shippers in Havre—were not thus oblivious, and the bridegroom had scarcely realized the fullness of his happiness when he received orders to join his vessel once for a new voyage.

There was no choice but to obey; and accordingly, with a brave show of fortitude, and a promise of early return, he tore himself away from his weeping wife, and departed for the port whence he was to sail.

Weeks of anxious waiting and foreboding were now the lot of the bride left behind, and then the news brought to her was such as broke her heart to hear. First, a rumor brought by some ship, then a dispatch in formal terms, told that her husband's vessel had been wrecked on the coast of Africa, and all on board had perished. There was no chance, however desperate, to doubt the dreadful story; and gathering her great sorrow to the deepest depths of her loving heart, the girl widow resigned herself to a life of silent sorrow. For six years she bore her grief as courageously as she could; but at last her uncle, who was a childless widower, and loved her as a daughter, was convinced that the preservation of her life depended upon a radical change in it, and that a complete change of scene was the first necessity of the case. Without a word to her, the good man sold his whole property, in lands and cattle, for the means to accomplish his sacrificing purpose, and then removed with his surprised charge to Paris, where, as he hoped, new surroundings and novel associations would divert her mind to some fresh object of existence.

Gratitude to her uncle for his unselfish devotion was enough of itself to urge the mourner to some resumption of life's energy; and when, after due formal address, a gentleman of good family begged her hand in marriage, and cited the uncle's approval of the suit, she became a wife once more.

This second marriage, if produced by much less romance than the first, had promise of permanent endurance at least, and for nearly three years was attended by a sober kind of prosperity to which the voices of little children finally lent grateful music. But trouble was still in store for her who had already known so much of it. In the derangement of trades and values produced by the unfortunate war between France and Prussia, the property not only of the husband, but also that of the uncle suffered such serious depreciation that both gentlemen became greatly embarrassed, and both were compelled to forget social pride in the attainment of further livelihood.

In short, before the government of the Commune had been superseded by that of Versailles, the uncle and his son-in-law were the keepers of a cafe on the Boulevard Montmartre, with the niece and wife as their assistant. With the ultimate restoration of peace to hapless France, this modest establishment gained a popularity needing only some fanciful French "sensationalist" to make the fortune of its proprietors, and such "sensation" was indeed its fortune so lately as three weeks ago.

On that occasion, a gentleman, whose features were bronzed with tropical sun, and whose military uniform bore upon the breast several crosses and decorations, entered the cafe with the multitude of other guests and called for refreshments. Having despatched the latter, this officer proceeded in the usual course to the pay-desk of the house, and was handing the amount of his bill to the attendant "lady of the counter," when between the latter and himself there passed a look of startled recognition, followed by an exclamation from the one, and the fall, in a dead faint, of the other.

In moment all the guests of the cafe were gathered in excited concourse around the prostrate woman, and the strongly agitated soldier hanging over her, and it was some time before any explanation of the scene could be obtained. When at last, in response to the rather angry questioning of the two masculine proprietors of the cafe, who now appeared from the inner room, the military intruder wildly claimed the fainting lady as his long lost wife, the whole company cried out that he must be a lunatic, and commanded him to the police. No lunatic was he, however, but the "late husband" of the fainting wife—the ex-captain, who, ten years ago, was a widow and married her in Switzerland.

From the wreck of the vessel (as correctly reported in the *Telegraph*) on the coast of Africa, he had been cast ashore, alone and almost insensible, the solitary survivor of the catastrophe. In such situation death seemed preferable to the broken life he saw before him, and he was upon the point of leaping back into the waves when the thought flashed upon him that France had an army in Africa, in which it might be possible yet to retrieve his desperate fortunes.

The extravagant idea was an inspiration to extravagant action. At the nearest military post in Algeria the wrecked sailor enlisted as a soldier, resolved to win home and competence in a new profession, or allow his wife in Switzerland and his friends in France to believe that he had perished with his ship. Seven years rolled on, and by his superior intelligence and bravery he had risen to the rank of captain. Then hastening to France, and thence to Switzerland, he had reached Soleure only to hear that his wife, apparently dying of grief for him, had been carried by her uncle to some place in France, there probably to die.

Remorsefully aware now of the fatal mistake he had made, in concealing the fact of his existence from those most interested in it for so long a time, he had returned almost a maniac to Africa, not doubting that his wife was dead, and caring for nothing henceforth but the chances of an honorable death in battle for himself.

His regiment was in the division recalled to France during the war with Prussia, and as its Colonel he was taken prisoner with McMahon, at the surrender at Sedan. Finally released by his German captors, and returning to France, he had entered the cafe on the Boulevard Montmartre without a dream of the revelation it contained for him, and was astounded recognizing and being recognized by the wife whom he wept as dead. The unhappy predicament into which all parties are plunged by this may be imagined, nor is it likely to receive any such romantic mitigation, as the poet of an English "Knock Arden" might improvise in fiction. The ex-soldier, now a General, it is said, demands the allegiance of his wife. The unhappy woman is distracted between the rival claims of her first love and of the father of her children. With the latter she has withdrawn to the sanctuary of her afflicted uncle's house for the present, there to remain until the law should have decided her future fate.

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